

CONTINUATION OF APPLICATION FOR SEARCH WARRANT

I, Marcel Behnen, being duly sworn, depose and state that:

INTRODUCTION

1 I make this continuation of an application under Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for a search warrant authorizing the examination of property—cellular telephones, as described in Attachment A - that are currently in the possession of law enforcement, and the extraction of electronically stored information from that property as described in Attachment B.

2 I am a Task Force Officer with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, and have been so since March 2019. I have been a police officer with the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety for more than 11 years, the last 3 of which I have been assigned as an investigator with the Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET), which is tasked with investigating narcotics trafficking. I am currently assigned to the Grand Rapids District Office in the DEA's Detroit Field Division. During my time as a KVET Investigator, I have participated in investigations of unlawful drug trafficking and, among other things, have conducted or participated in surveillance, the execution of search warrants, debriefings of informants, reviews of taped conversations and drug records, and have participated in investigations that included the interception of wire and electronic communications. Through my training, education and experience, I have become familiar with the manner in which illegal drugs are transported, stored, and distributed, the methods of payment for such drugs, the

laundering of narcotics proceeds, and the dialect, lingo, and coded language used by narcotics traffickers. In connection with my duties, I investigate criminal violations of the Federal and State controlled substance laws including, but not limited to, conspiracy and attempt to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute controlled substances, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846; possession with intent to distribute and distribution of controlled substances, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1); use of communication facilities to facilitate drug trafficking offenses, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 843(b), conspiracy to commit money laundering, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) and money laundering, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i), 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i), and 18 U.S.C. § 1957.

3 I respectfully submit that there is probable cause to believe that Tyshaun ROBINSON has engaged in the distribution of, and in the possession with intent to distribute, crystal methamphetamine and heroin, and that he has conspired to do the same, in violation of 21 U.S.C §§ 841(a)(1), 846. I further submit that there is probable cause to believe that evidence of this offense will be found on the cell phones described in Attachment A.

4 The facts in this continuation come from my personal observations, my training and experience, and information obtained from other law enforcement officers, agents, and witnesses. This continuation is intended to show merely that there is sufficient probable cause for the requested warrant and does not set forth all of my knowledge about this matter.

5 This continuation supports the application of the warrants to search

the property — two cellular telephones – currently in the possession of law enforcement, hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Devices”:

Device	Model	MSISDN	IMEI
1	Apple iPhone 6s, Model A1688	(269) 716-6162	Unknown
2	Apple iPhone 6s Plus, Model A1687	(269) 312-9022	Unknown

6 The Devices are currently located at the Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET, 150 E Crosstown Parkway, Kalamazoo, MI, 49001). The applied-for warrant would authorize the forensic examination of the Devices for the purpose of identifying electronically stored data particularly described in Attachment B.

PROBABLE CAUSE

7 On May 2, 2019, investigators with the Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET) and DEA arranged an undercover purchase of two ounces of crystal methamphetamine from Vance HALE. HALE directed the Undercover (UC) officer to the Cookies Restaurant Parking lot at 712 Douglas, Kalamazoo, MI. There, the UC met with a subject later identified as Tyshaun ROBINSON who conducted the transaction with the UC. The UC asked ROBINSON if he could call ROBINSON direct in the future. ROBINSON agreed and provided the UC the phone number of (269) 716-6162 (DEVICE 1).

8 Investigators arranged additional purchases of crystal methamphetamine and heroin by communicating with ROBINSON on DEVICE 1 on:

A. May 22, 2019 – approximately 1 ounce of crystal

methamphetamine

B. June 18, 2019 – approximately 1 ounce of crystal methamphetamine

C. July 25, 2019 – approximately 4 ounces of crystal methamphetamine; \$100 quantity of heroin.

D. August 16, 2019 – approximately 2 ounces of crystal methamphetamine.

9. In addition to ordering drug quantities from ROBINSON at (269) 716-6162, investigators knew that ROBINSON also used (269) 312-9022 (DEVICE 2) for purposes of drug trafficking.

10. On June 21, 2019, the UC began texting DEVICE 1 to contact ROBINSON. ROBINSON then contacted the UC by using DEVICE 2 and the two spoke about future crystal methamphetamine purchases and ROBINSON instructed him to contact him on DEVICE 2 because he was having technical issues with his other phone (DEVICE 1).

11. On August 21, 2019, investigators executed a federal search warrant at 4530-A Lilac Ln, Apt 25, Kalamazoo, MI. Law enforcement observed Robinson coming and going from this residence before and after some of the controlled buys. During a search of the apartment, investigators located over 3 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, over 20 grams of heroin, over \$7,000 US Currency, scales and packaging material.

12. In addition to executing the federal search warrant on August 21, 2019,

investigators arrested ROBINSON in the parking lot of 4530 Lilac Ln, Kalamazoo, MI on a federal arrest warrant issued pursuant to a criminal complaint. ROBINSON had been driving a red Jeep, of which he was the lone occupant. After exiting the vehicle and being taken into custody, investigators observed three cell phones on the center console of the vehicle.

13. Law enforcement called (269) 716-6162, the phone number provided by ROBINSON to the UC and contacted to arrange UC buys during this investigation, and DEVICE 1 rang. Additionally, the “lock screen” on DEVICE 1 was the same photograph on ROBINSON’s Facebook.com profile picture.

14. On November 13, 2019, TFO Behnen called the phone number, 269-312-9022, utilized during the June 21, 2019 contact between the UC and ROBINSON and DEVICE 2 rang. This phone had been in custody of law enforcement since the seizure date of August 21, 2019.

15. Both DEVICE 1 and DEVICE 2 were seized by law enforcement and maintained in a cell phone evidence locker with the Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team.

16. Based on my training and experience, it is common for drug traffickers to utilize more than one cell phone device. ROBINSON also demonstrated this to investigators, referenced above, in which he contacted the UC from another phone/number.

17. I know from training and experience that, to protect against theft, drug traffickers frequently keep firearms and ammunition on or about premises where

they store drugs, currency, or other items of value. Because drug traffickers cannot report the theft of drugs, drug proceeds, or other items of value to law enforcement without substantial risk of their illicit activities being discovered, they themselves must “police” areas where drugs are bought, sold, and stored through the possession and use of firearms and other dangerous weapons.

18. Further, based upon my training, experience, and participation in drug investigations and financial investigations relating to drug investigations, I am aware of the following:

- a. Drug traffickers often keep names, aliases, and/or contact information of suppliers, purchasers, and others involved in drug trafficking in their devices;
- b. Drug traffickers sometimes use electronic messaging or messaging apps, in addition to MMS, SMS text messages, and voice call, to communicate with suppliers, purchasers, and others involved in drug trafficking on their devices;
- b. Drug traffickers often take pictures or videos of their drug trafficking associates, drugs, money and/or firearms, which they store on their devices;
- c. That drug traffickers often maintain, on hand, large amounts of currency in order to maintain and finance their on-going narcotics business;
- d. Global Position System (GPS) data on phones may show the

location of a drug trafficker at a given time, which may provide corroborating evidence of a drug delivery or other instance of drug trafficking;

- e. User attribution data and usernames, passwords, documents, and browsing history can provide evidence that the device is being used by a drug trafficker and can provide other useful evidence to the drug investigation;
- f. Drug traffickers often use the internet to look up various information to support their drug trafficking activities;
- g. That drug traffickers often have unexplained wealth and assets as they do not have a job, nor do they report income on their state or federal tax returns. Subjects often use cash, money orders, and cashier's checks, and prepaid debit cards as a way of purchasing items as a way to disguise where the funds are ultimately coming from. Subjects will place assets in the names of nominees, which are often friends and family members in an attempt to hide the true ownership of the assets. It is common for drug traffickers to maintain books, records, receipts, notes, ledgers, receipts relating to the purchase of financial instruments and or the transfer of funds, and other papers relating to the transportation, ordering, sale and distribution of controlled substances. That the aforementioned books, records, receipts, notes, ledgers, etc., are

maintained where the traffickers have ready access to them, including their devices;

- h. That it is common for persons involved in drug trafficking to maintain evidence pertaining to their obtaining, secreting, transfer, concealment and or expenditure of drug proceeds. This evidence includes currency, financial instruments, precious metals and gemstones, jewelry, books, records, invoices, receipts, records of real estate transactions, bank statements and related records, passbooks, money drafts, letters of credit, money orders, bank drafts, cashier's checks, bank checks, safe deposit box receipts or keys, records concerning storage lockers and money wrappers. These and other items are maintained by the drug traffickers within their residences, businesses, or other locations over which they maintain dominion and control.
- i. That when drug traffickers amass large proceeds from the sale of controlled substances that the drug traffickers attempt to legitimize these profits through money laundering activities. To accomplish these goals, drug traffickers utilize but are not limited to, domestic and international banks and their attendant services, professionals such as attorneys and accountants, casinos, real estate, shell corporations and business fronts, storage lockers, safe deposit boxes and otherwise legitimate

businesses that generate large quantities of currency.

- j. That the sale of controlled substances generates large quantities of United States currency in small denominations (commonly referred to as “street money”).
- k. That it is common for drug traffickers to separate their “street money” by denomination and organize this currency in rubber banded stacks in varying \$1,000 increments to facilitate quick counting.
- l. That the courts have recognized that the small and medium denominations of questionable currency, along with the manner in which the currency is handled, carried and concealed may establish probable cause that there is a substantial connection between the questionable currency and drug transactions.
- m. That drug traffickers at times become fearful that their extravagant spending habits will bring them under scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service or other federal, state, or local agencies. The “source” of their income reported on tax returns can be falsely stated, misleading or generic in terms. Retained copies of these returns are commonly kept by the traffickers in their residences and businesses.
- n. That the courts have recognized that unexplained wealth is probative evidence of crimes motivated by greed, in particular,

trafficking in controlled substances.

- o. That drug traffickers frequently receive their supply of drugs through packages sent by U.S. Mail or third-party delivery service.

TECHNICAL TERMS

19. Based on my training and experience, I use the following technical terms to convey the following meanings:

- A. Wireless telephone: A wireless telephone (or mobile telephone, or cellular telephone) is a handheld wireless device used for voice and data communication through radio signals. These telephones send signals through networks of transmitter/receivers, enabling communication with other wireless telephones or traditional “land line” telephones. A wireless telephone usually contains a “call log,” which records the telephone number, date, and time of calls made to and from the phone. In addition to enabling voice communications, wireless telephones offer a broad range of capabilities. These capabilities include: storing names and phone numbers in electronic “address books;” sending, receiving, and storing text messages and e-mail; taking, sending, receiving, and storing still photographs and moving video; storing and playing back audio files; storing dates, appointments, and other information on personal calendars; and accessing and downloading

information from the Internet. Wireless telephones may also include global positioning system (“GPS”) technology for determining the location of the device.

- B. Digital camera: A digital camera is a camera that records pictures as digital picture files, rather than by using photographic film. Digital cameras use a variety of fixed and removable storage media to store their recorded images. Images can usually be retrieved by connecting the camera to a computer or by connecting the removable storage medium to a separate reader. Removable storage media include various types of flash memory cards or miniature hard drives. Most digital cameras also include a screen for viewing the stored images. This storage media can contain any digital data, including data unrelated to photographs or videos.
- C. Portable media player: A portable media player (or “MP3 Player” or iPod) is a handheld digital storage device designed primarily to store and play audio, video, or photographic files. However, a portable media player can also store other digital data. Some portable media players can use removable storage media. Removable storage media include various types of flash memory cards or miniature hard drives. This removable storage media can also store any digital data. Depending on the model, a portable media player may have the ability to store very large amounts of

electronic data and may offer additional features such as a calendar, contact list, clock, or games.

- D. GPS: A GPS navigation device uses the Global Positioning System to display its current location. It often contains records the locations where it has been. Some GPS navigation devices can give a user driving or walking directions to another location. These devices can contain records of the addresses or locations involved in such navigation. The Global Positioning System (generally abbreviated “GPS”) consists of 24 NAVSTAR satellites orbiting the Earth. Each satellite contains an extremely accurate clock. Each satellite repeatedly transmits by radio a mathematical representation of the current time, combined with a special sequence of numbers. These signals are sent by radio, using specifications that are publicly available. A GPS antenna on Earth can receive those signals. When a GPS antenna receives signals from at least four satellites, a computer connected to that antenna can mathematically calculate the antenna’s latitude, longitude, and sometimes altitude with a high level of precision.
- E. PDA: A personal digital assistant, or PDA, is a handheld electronic device used for storing data (such as names, addresses, appointments or notes) and utilizing computer programs. Some PDAs also function as wireless communication devices and are used

to access the Internet and send and receive e-mail. PDAs usually include a memory card or other removable storage media for storing data and a keyboard and/or touch screen for entering data. Removable storage media include various types of flash memory cards or miniature hard drives. This removable storage media can store any digital data. Most PDAs run computer software, giving them many of the same capabilities as personal computers. For example, PDA users can work with word-processing documents, spreadsheets, and presentations. PDAs may also include global positioning system (“GPS”) technology for determining the location of the device.

- F. IP Address: An Internet Protocol address (or simply “IP address”) is a unique numeric address used by computers on the Internet. An IP address is a series of four numbers, each in the range 0-255, separated by periods (e.g., 121.56.97.178). Every computer attached to the Internet computer must be assigned an IP address so that Internet traffic sent from and directed to that computer may be directed properly from its source to its destination. Most Internet service providers control a range of IP addresses. Some computers have static—that is, long-term—IP addresses, while other computers have dynamic—that is, frequently changed—IP addresses.

G. Internet: The Internet is a global network of computers and other electronic devices that communicate with each other. Due to the structure of the Internet, connections between devices on the Internet often cross state and international borders, even when the devices communicating with each other are in the same state.

20. Based on my training, experience, and research, and from consulting the manufacturer's advertisements and product technical specifications available online, I know that the Devices have capabilities that allow it to serve as a wireless telephone, digital camera, portable media player, GPS navigation device, and/or PDA. In my training and experience, examining data stored on devices of this type can uncover, among other things, evidence that reveals or suggests who possessed or used the device.

ELECTRONIC STORAGE AND FORENSIC ANALYSIS

21. Based on my knowledge, training, and experience, I know that electronic devices can store information for long periods of time. Similarly, things that have been viewed via the Internet are typically stored for some period of time on the device. This information can sometimes be recovered with forensics tools.

22. *Forensic evidence.* As further described in Attachment B, this application seeks permission to locate not only electronically stored information that might serve as direct evidence of the crimes described on the warrant, but also forensic evidence that establishes how the Devices were used, the purpose of its use,

who used it, and when. There is probable cause to believe that this forensic electronic evidence might be on the Devices because:

- A. Data on the storage medium can provide evidence of a file that was once on the storage medium but has since been deleted or edited, or of a deleted portion of a file (such as a paragraph that has been deleted from a word processing file).
- B. Forensic evidence on a device can also indicate who has used or controlled the device. This “user attribution” evidence is analogous to the search for “indicia of occupancy” while executing a search warrant at a residence.
- C. A person with appropriate familiarity with how an electronic device works may, after examining this forensic evidence in its proper context, be able to draw conclusions about how electronic devices were used, the purpose of their use, who used them, and when.
- D. The process of identifying the exact electronically stored information on a storage medium that are necessary to draw an accurate conclusion is a dynamic process. Electronic evidence is not always data that can be merely reviewed by a review team and passed along to investigators. Whether data stored on a computer is evidence may depend on other information stored on the computer and the application of knowledge about how a computer behaves. Therefore, contextual information

necessary to understand other evidence also falls within the scope of the warrant.

E. Further, in finding evidence of how a device was used, the purpose of its use, who used it, and when, sometimes it is necessary to establish that a particular thing is not present on a storage medium.

23. *Nature of examination.* Based on the foregoing, and consistent with Rule 41(e)(2)(B), the warrant I am applying for would permit the examination of the device consistent with the warrant. The examination may require authorities to employ techniques, including but not limited to computer-assisted scans of the entire medium, that might expose many parts of the device to human inspection in order to determine whether it is evidence described by the warrant.

24. *Manner of execution.* Because this warrant seeks only permission to examine a device already in law enforcement's possession, the execution of this warrant does not involve the physical intrusion onto a premises. Consequently, I submit there is reasonable cause for the Court to authorize execution of the warrant at any time in the day or night.

CONCLUSION

25. I submit that this affidavit supports probable cause for a search warrant authorizing the examination of the Devices described in Attachment A to seek the items described in Attachment B.